

TO LEAVE THE ISLAND.

"I used to get terribly excited at this, and come near opening fire on them several times. Finally Brute Weyler took command of the island, and the Spaniards arrived at our home. He sent me word to leave everything in readiness, and as soon as the opportunity came he would send an escort for us.

"In about two weeks we received a message from Gomez to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. We had all the boats ready, and a small launch to take the family of the war-ridden island. He sent me word to have everything in readiness, and as soon as the opportunity came he would send an escort for us.

"When our boat was just in sight of the vessel a Spanish gunboat threw a search light on us and at once opened fire with a six-inch gun. But we reached the vessel and all of the shot boats were sent to the bottom. We were drifting to the stern in the small boat as the vessel holding our loved ones steamed away towards the north-east at full head. The Spanish gunboat had lowered a small boat to capture my surf-boat. We saw them as a dark speck as they rose and fell on the waves.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

"They were gaining on us. They soon got so close that I picked up my Winchester. As they came up on top of a monster wave, I emptied the magazine into them, and a tall black man who was out of the race, but soon saw them coming faster than ever.

"I told my four oarsmen to ship their oars and wait for the Spaniards to come up. I had two 48 Colt revolvers in my belt and each one of my men had one. As the Spaniards again came on top of a wave but one fired and the other three contents of the revolvers. They were so close at this time that I could easily distinguish the forms of nine men at oars and tiller.

"I picked them off in rapid succession; two of them fell in the boat, but were on their feet in a second after, but before they could fire I had them both overboard. I charged from a revolver one of my men handed to me; one of them fell overboard.

"We pushed our boat alongside of the enemy's and were about to board, but I was fired at by the painter when there was a flash and report, a bullet whizzed by my right ear so close that it burned my face. I sent another bullet into the man who fired, and he lay quiet. One of my men got into the Spanish boat and took all their arms and placed them in my boat.

"We reached the shore at dusk. It was to east of our signal station, where I had left my horses, so as it was daylight, we concealed the two boats and divided the arms and ammunition that we had captured between us and took up our march to the station.

"When I reached there I was told that our vessel, with my people on board, had signaled to them. 'All well on Dorado,' so I knew that none of the Spanish shells had harmed them.

A SAD HOME-COMING.

"I then saddled up the three horses my wife, daughter and I had ridden and started out on my return to relieve my brother at our home. I had been gone just 10 days. When I rode into my valley on my return every building was burned to the ground, and in front of where our once lovely home stood lay a dead body. I knew before I examined it whose it was. It was that of my brother George. The Spaniards had killed his body with bullets, and stripped off the clothes. They had also mutilated the dead body in a horrible manner.

"I buried him where he lay and then joined Gomez's army, wherein I have taken an active part since two years ago October 15 last. I know of some things concerning the jealousy between the Cuban Generals and officers of lower rank. I could tell just how Gen. Antonio Maceo was killed, not by the Spaniards but by the treachery of one of the Cuban Generals in command. His brother Jose was killed by the orders of the same General.

"A few months ago I saw that they were getting suspicious of me, and I feared an ambush, so took time by the forelock and came back to my native land and the loved ones who were waiting for me, and am now in Washington to offer my services to our Government.

"The best of the Cubans have that treacherous Spanish blood in their veins and cannot be trusted at times, and their times are sure to be when you need their truth and honesty the most."

Good War Pictures.

John S. Davis, Sutton Center, Mass., writes: "In the dear old National Tribune the soldiers find the only champion of their rights. The illustrations of the present war are worth five times the subscription. May your circulation ever increase."

SPAIN MAKES REPLY.

(Continued from first page.)

THE HEALTH OF THE FLEET.

Admiral Sampson reports: "Marine battalions in excellent health. Sick list numbers 2 1/2 per cent. Fleet will be followed by their transport, better condition for service in this climate than they were when they first arrived South in June. Health of the squadron at Guantanamo fairly good. Sick list numbers about three per cent. General tone of health of the ships' companies has fallen considerably since the 1st of July. This, however, is not due to the prevalence of any disease, but is probably due to the release from the strain and constant effort under which they so long lived; and to the fact that the prevalence of any disease, is due to their somewhat impaired physique. I do not think it necessary to send the marine battalions North. The Spaniards have been in the same manner before; those of three ships have not been ashore for seven months, and these months in a debilitated condition."

SAILING FOR HOME.

The Gate City, loaded with cavalrymen, sailed for New York this afternoon, and the transport, the USS. Albatross, followed fast as they can be loaded. The transport at Porto Rico will help bring Shafter's men North.

SUNDAY, AUG. 7.

Spain's answer, accepting all the American terms of peace, was sent to Paris to-night. Mr. Merry del Val, who will translate it into either for transmission to Washington. Del Val is one of the Pope's personal Chamberlains now in the Paris diplomatic corps.

The Spanish answer declares Spain cannot discuss proposals, but only accepts them because they are imposed on Spain by force.

She has the following questions to be decided by the peace commissioners:

Cuban debt, date and manner of evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, protection of the Spaniards, and the future of the Philippines.

MONDAY, AUG. 8.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Spanish acceptance of our terms of peace was received in Washington late in the afternoon, and the President informed of the fact. It was about two hours after the first section arrived before the end was reached. Then, as it was in French, it had to be put together, arranged, translated into English. Before it was officially delivered, it was in Spanish, and the President's secretary, Mr. G. B. Baker, translated it into English. It is a long document, and the President's secretary, Mr. G. B. Baker, translated it into English. It is a long document, and the President's secretary, Mr. G. B. Baker, translated it into English.

A CUBAN LAND-CRAB.

Other things besides Spaniards opposed the American invasion of Cuba. They were the land-crabs, the largest crabs in the world. While the army lay in front of Santiago these monsters would come scurrying along through the chaparral, startling the pickets, who thought Spaniards were sneaking up on them, or invading in troops the tents of the soldiers, would fight pitched battles with them. But after it was learned that the land-crab contains under its shell a half pound or so of dainty meat, encounters with the monster were sought after rather than avoided. The land-crab is fattened by the natives on a diet of grass, cane tops and corn meal, mixed with molasses. The island that portion alleged to have been incurred for internal improvements, for the reason that it has all been more than paid back by enormous taxes.

Gen. Shafter telegraphs that the "round robin" of the officers alarms the people more than it should. The facts should be kept in mind that his army made a landing under the greatest difficulties, that there were and could be no proper provision for food and shelter, and that it was under the severest mental and physical strain for three weeks. The Spaniards, from this, naturally protesting. Fresh troops arriving at Santiago now would have none of this and late much better.

Important number of sick, 3,445; fever cases, 2,498; new cases, 412; returned to duty, 406; deaths, 12.

The first batch of Spanish prisoners—80 in number—were started home on the hospital ship Albatross.

The Grand Duchess started for New York with 1,200 men of the 13th U. S. and 1st N. Y.

THE PHILIPPINES.

It was believed that the Administration had been expecting for two days word from Gen. Merritt that he had taken Manila, but no news came from him.

Nor was anything heard from Gen. Miles.

Where Are Our Friends?

Mr. Adam Thiel, Post Commander, Hannibal, Mo., writes that there is in the freight house in that city two old headstones that are marked as follows: One, C. H. Burchard, Co. G, 2d Ill. Cav.; the other, Eugene Fletcher, Co. D, 21st Mass. From the best information he can obtain these two stones are part of a lot that was shipped to Spanish soldiers several years ago. If he can find the friends of these dead soldiers, the stones can be shipped to them.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, who has conducted himself with great gallantry, has again come prominently to the fore. He is now mentioned for Governor of New York, and the political situation with reference to his proposed nomination for that position has been complicated by the publication of a letter to Secretary Alger and the Secretary's reply. Under date of July 23 he wrote to Secretary Alger saying it was earnestly hoped there would be sent to Porto Rico most of the Regulars, and at any rate the cavalry division, including the Rough Riders, who are as good as any Regulars and three times as good as any State troops.

There were, he continued, 1,800 effective men in the division; that the Rough Riders were left behind were joined to them "we could land at Porto Rico, in this cavalry division."

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FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What the Veterans Have to Say About Their Campaigns.

WITH THE 104TH OHIO.

Campaigning Under Burnside Was No Pleasant Work.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On Jan. 5, after preparing for a forced march, the 104th Ohio left Danville for Frankfort, Kentucky's Capital, where, the month following, not a few peace-at-any-price orators met in the State House, and there planned to give weight to their disloyal utterances. However, the wide-awake Col. Gilbert, commander of the post, with a detail of soldiers, ordered them to leave, and they without formality made exit.

While here, one day the left wing of the regiment challenged the right wing to a snow-battle, which resulted in a number of banged eyes, but no bad blood. On Feb. 21 we retraced our steps via Kentucky Military Institute, Rough and Ready, Harrodsburg and Danville, where, after somewhat of a delay, we were quartered in a Presbyterian church. A large force of the enemy, it was reported, were near Perryville, under Gen. Pegram, aiming to invade the Blue Grass region. On Sunday, March 1, we drew two days' rations and marched to Camp Dick Robinson, Nicholasville, and Lexington, arriving at the latter place at dusk, having tramped about 25 miles through rain and mud. Here tents were pitched and, as some four months previous, our usual drill discipline with the same Austrian muskets were carried out. The 21st we retraced our steps to Danville, which was then being menaced by the rebels.

After our infantry had been marched to and fro from place to place, one day Gen. Carter, with mounted men, caught the enemy at Somerset and routed them in a sharp fight, they retreating toward Cumberland Gap.

It was apparent that the Army of Central Kentucky soon to be reorganized and known as the Twenty-third Corps, and Gen. Hartshorn put in command, was to be led to new conquests. Several months were spent in drilling the boys in "Scott's Tactics." The 104th was associated with the 44th and 100th and 102d Ohio, 12th Ill., 16th Ky., and the 8th Tenn., as the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Corps.

With "Old Glory" in the van, and to the tune of "Tramp, tramp, tramp," and other patriotic airs, we marched through Cuba, Stanford, Hickman Bridge, Paris, and other places, for Danville, where we camped five days, after having drawn "dogstents," doing (except overcoats), an extra pair of shoes, etc., for each man, started on our arduous march of a fortnight to Knoxville, under Burnside, who had been at the siege of Vicksburg, and a few days previous had joined us. To say the least, our trip over the barren Kentucky mountains, via Clintwood, Montgomery and Warburg, but gave a foretaste of hardships yet before us. (I ask the reader's indulgence, for we never planted a flag on Lookout Mountain, captured those cannon at Resaca and Atlanta, or charged upon the bloody angle.) However, all of us did the best we could.

On Sept. 4, and after a march of several days, with music and flags flying we entered Knoxville. Although the enemy had abandoned loyal East Tennessee with little resistance, they still held the natural fortress of Cumberland Gap, between us and our base of supplies, so the operations with our army in Kentucky were not over. Burnside, with the 44th, 100th and 102d Ohio, 12th Ill., 8th Tenn., with Konkel's Battery D and Shields' 19th Ohio battery, under Gen. Gilbert, started for the scene of action, where we arrived on the night of the 8th.

Next day, after a longer investment of the Gap, however, as Gen. DeCourcy with his forces was on the Kentucky side, the Johnnies, finding no way out of their dilemma, discreetly surrendered to Burnside quite speedily.

We marched back to Knoxville, about 60 miles, where we arrived the 14th, but in two days the regiment was ordered to Johnson Station, where Gen. Sam. Jones's forces were fortified. We routed them, and on the 18th the 104th returned to Knoxville with over 100 prisoners.

We found most of the people in and about the city loyal to the cause. Ohio soldiers, who were old enough, voted on Tuesday, Oct. 13, the first time, in the field, and so helped "to snow under" C. L. Vallandigham, the would-be candidate for Governor of the Buckeye State, by 109,000 majority. A few days after this event we went to Parson Brownlow's, in the city, to serenade him, with a band from the regiment.

The fearless editor of the Knoxville Whig spoke on above occasion in these words: "Two years ago this week these streets in front of my house with a horde of devils, with tin pans, blowing of horns, and blackguardism, tried to compel me to say something in favor of the Confederacy; but said I, 'It's no use, and before I shall stand up and advocate your principles or speak in favor of such a rotten, good-for-nothing Government, I would see them in hades.'"

Brownlow then requested the band to

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"At the time the Concho and Seneca left Santiago the general desire of convalescents to come home doubtless overpowered both ships. From the commencement of the Santiago campaign until within a few days the terrible conditions on that coast, where ships had no shelter, and always with high surf, made the landing of troops, supplies, ammunition, artillery and medical stores very difficult, and there is no doubt much inconvenience and suffering was thereby caused that was unavoidable. The Captains of the Seneca and Concho did not report to Gen. Shafter, nor to Quartermaster Humphrey, that they needed water. Had they done so, of course, it would have been provided. Then, also, a large number of civilians rushed aboard to get away, and they occupied many staterooms that should have been given over to the soldiers. No recurrence of such conditions will be possible hereafter, and no one regrets more than the Secretary of War that anything of the kind should have happened."

Capt. Charles E. Clark, the commander of the battleship Oregon during her famous run from San Francisco to join Admiral Sampson's fleet, and whose management of his ship during the fight with Cervera's squadron won him special praise, has broken down as a result of the terrible strain he has been under, and has been detached and ordered home on the recommendations of a medical board. Capt. Barker, of the Newark, former commander of the Oregon, and the highest ranking officer at present in the fleet, will command the Oregon again.

Jacksonville is the most healthful camp yet established for the United States Volunteers. The official figures show, on Aug. 1 that in the Jacksonville camp there are 15,255 men, not including the 1st S. C., which has lately arrived. Of this number only 301 are sick in the hospitals, being less than 2 per cent. This includes all cases, such as measles, mumps and, indeed, every ailment for which a soldier is sent to the hospital.

It was stated last week by an Army officer that it would probably be necessary to garrison Cuban posts with at least 30,000 troops. Congress may not have been called upon or authorized to disband the Volunteer Army, as efficient work is expected to be found for it pending the advent of the regular army. It is believed that not less than 75,000 men will be left in Manila, Cuba and Porto Rico to maintain the status quo in those islands.

As an evidence of the manner in which some things are being done at Santiago, when the transport Breakwater returned to New York City from Santiago officers of the army were surprised to find that thousands of pounds of food which had been sent South had never been unloaded from the vessel and was lying in the hold. A board of survey was appointed. This has reported that the stores were not unloaded because there was immediate need of the vessel to transport the sick and wounded. The board declares that it is unable to fix the responsibility for the failure to unload the supplies.

The use of wood in the construction and equipment of warships should be reduced to the utmost minimum possible. Loaded gunboats above the water line are a serious menace to the vessels carrying them, and they should not be so carried by vessels other than torpedo boats. The value of rapid-fire batteries cannot be too highly estimated. All water and steam pipes should be laid beneath the protective deck and below the water line. These are the conclusions of a board of naval officers appointed by Rear-Admiral Sampson after the battle of July 3 to report upon the condition of Cervera's stricken fleet, the extent of damage done by American shells and the lessons to be learned therefrom to guide the United States in its future ship construction. The ships of the Spanish fleet were destroyed by the explosion of the interior setting fire to the woodwork.

serenaded his colleague, Judge Maynard, who was staying at the house of a loyal citizen, opposite the Courthouse, having been robbed of house and home. After the band playing, the Judge made a little speech, saying that since he came home some of his seething friends complained to him about the soldiers taking their food, hay, chickens, etc., "But," remarked Mr. Maynard, "I told them that two years ago they voted in favor of having soldiers come here, and I voted to keep the army away; now feel them. I have seen here Union men, women and children hung up and beaten with the lash, till almost the last breath was gone before they were let down, simply because they were devoted to the Constitution of the United States, and refused to dishonor her flag."

Even as Gen. Longstreet was laying his plans for his 30,000 veterans he'd besiege the city and starve Burnside's garrison of between 12,000 and 13,000 men, we soldiers were receiving a lesson to let come what may. Loyal East Tennessee must not be abandoned. Some 3,000 sick and wounded men were in the hospitals, with hunger staring us in the face. On Nov. 17 the siege began, lasting till Dec. 5, when the Fourth Corps, under Gen. W. T. Sherman, came from Chattanooga, and Burnside's army and East Tennessee were saved to the Union. History records the terrible assault made on Fort Sanders, Sunday a. m. Nov. 29, resulting in the loss of about 1,000 killed, wounded and prisoners of the Johnnies.

We followed the enemy, fording the Holston River while freezing cold, Dec. 7, marched to Strawberry Plains, where we re-secured the same river. A few days after at Jean's Station, our forces briskly engaged the enemy, who finally made good their escape toward Virginia. Below are extracts of a letter written home, dated Dec. 21, '62.

"After the siege of Knoxville we followed the rebels some 50 miles, when they flanked us; so we retreated to near Cross Lanes, about 25 miles from Knoxville, where we're fortifying. However, I am inclined to think that Longstreet's forces hadn't better look with a buzz-saw, as during the siege, when they tried to capture the fort from veterans of Fetter's Division of the Ninth Corps. It is beyond me to describe the sufferings of our little army the past month, and it seems there is still more in store for us."

Since leaving Kentucky we've drawn no clothing. Ours had served very well in the heat of summer, but were now, in the beginning of winter, worn almost to shreds; so just about the winter solstice we were marched back to Strawberry Plains and placed on reserve. For want of forage several of Shackelford's regiments were dismounted, and they came into camp with us. As provisions were, like at Knoxville, getting scarce, we were now put on half rations of everything but beef, which, for the want of nutrition the boys named "jerk." Soon we were reduced to the last hardtack for a day's rations, occasionally getting a pint of meal, then down to a half-pint, and which the boys gladly ate, without salt. Thus having been fortunate in having an ear of corn for 25 cents we came down to hardpan on the last day of 1863.—L. F. BECKER, Clinton, O.

AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: There is talk now and then concerning that skeddaddle at Chancellorsville, and who was to blame for it; but nobody talking about it appears to have been there, so I will try to explain it as well as I can. For I was there. It was about